RECEIVED
SERIALS DIVISION
1982
PROPERTY OF
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY

The People's Korea

No. 1,080 EVERY SATURDAY FEBRUARY 20, 1982 Per Copy Price:¥250 (US$1.00) (1961年8月22日第3種郵便物認可)

Pyongyang Calls for Convocation of 100-Men Joint Consultative Conf. For Nat'l Reunification; List Issued

Pyongyang on Feb. 10 called for the convocation of a multilateral round-table joint conference of politicians in the north, the south and abroad as a consultative body for the reintegration of the divided country.

In the statement published on that day, the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland stated that the proposed joint conference will be participated in by individual politicians concerned about national reintegration and its number be set 100, 50 each from the north and the south, including overseas personages. (See the Full Text of the Statement on Page 2)

Those, the statement says, will attend 100-men joint meeting include: From the north—Mr. Kim Il, Vice President and Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland; Mr. Kang Ryang Uk, Vice-President and Chairman of the CC of the Korean Social Democratic Party; Mr. Pak Sung Chul, Vice-President; Mr. Rim Chun Chu, Member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea; Ms. Ho Jong Suk, Presidium Member of the CC of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; and from the south—Mr. Kim Dae Jung, former "presidential" candidate from the New Democratic Party; Mr. Yun Bo Son, ex-"President"; Mr. Kim Jong Pil, ex-President of the Democratic Republican Party; Mr. Kim Yong Sam, ex-President of the New Democratic Party; and Mr. Choe Gyu Ha, ex-"President". (See the List on Page 3)

The second statement issued by the DPRK on the national reunification since the beginning of this year, emphasized that 100-men joint meeting shall not be "a bilateral talk between the north and the south" but a "multilateral round-table talks" at which all personages will discuss the reintegration question transcending the north and the south, irrespective of their residence and organizational affiliations.

Referring to the agenda to be discussed at the conference, the statement stated that the joint meeting should discuss "the problems of realizing collaboration and exchange between the north and the south" together with those for reunification, including the "proposal to found a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo."

Emphasizing that "not a step forward has been taken on the road" to north-south contact and reintegration and "huge tasks have been left unfinished since the division of the country," the statement defined the "question of negotiation between the north and the south" as a "pressing question" in the task of reunifying the divided nation.

The statement said: "Negotiation with those who sacrifice the interests of the nation without hesitation for the interests of a small group can bring about no affirmative result."

In view of the serious historic lesson of the north-south dialogue in the past, the statement said, "the present south Korean ruler has lost, in fact, his political and moral rights and capacity to turn out at the table of negotiation."

Pyongyang also defined political parties and organizations of south Korea as not qualified to be a party to the negotiation because they play "a marionette show of the present authorities."

Criticizing a series of "new reunification bids" made by the junta led by Gen. Chon Du Hwan, the statement said, referring to the "20-point proposal" made by the junta, "Most of its contents are nothing but a very small part of the proposals already advanced by us through a historic period for realising collaboration and interchange between the north and the south."

The statement called upon the Seoul junta not to prevent the politicians from attending the conference but to set free Kim Dae Jung and other political figures now in jail, to restore freedom of political activity for all politicians and to ensure all the necessary conditions for their participation in the conference.

Premier's Visit to Three ASEAN Nations

Vice-President Adam Malik of Indonesia said on February 3 that he was deeply impressed by the great progress the people of the DPRK, inspired by the Juche idea, had made in consolidating her independence and developing her economy and culture under the leadership of President Kim Il Sung, the official KCNA reported on Feb. 5.

The Indonesian Vice-President, speaking at a banquet held at the State Banquet Hall of the Presidential Palace in Djakarta in honour of a visiting DPRK Government delegation led by Premier Li Jong Ok, also said, Premier Li's visit to Indonesia is of particular significance because the exchange of views between him and the Indonesian authorities and their meeting will provide a new opportunity to deepen mutual understanding and further strengthen cooperation and friendship between the two nations.

The DPRK Government delegation headed by Premier Li Jong Ok paid a 14-day official goodwill visit to the three ASEAN nations—Indonesia, Thailand and Malaysia—and held a series of talks with the high-ranking officials of these countries to exchange views concerned and to further strengthen cooperation and friendship.

The following are highlights of the visit as reported by the KCNA:

(Continued on page 8)

Iranian Minister Of Education Interviewed

Iranian Minister of Education Ali Akbar Parvareshi, who was visiting the DPRK as the head of the government delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on February 11 was interviewed by the reporters of the DPRK in Pyongyang and expressed his views on further strengthening the friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Follows a gist of his answer reported by the Feb. 12 KCNA broadcast:

(Continued on page 8)

DPRK MAC Officer Condemns U.S. Provocation

America's provocative acts against Pyongyang near the Joint Security Area in Panmunjom numbered 32 in a period from January 19 to February 8, a DPRK security officer to the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) disclosed on Feb. 10.

Speaking to a meeting of security officers to the MAC held in Panmunjom, Pyongyang's military officer charged the U.S. side of introducing into the Joint Security Area more armed personnel and automatic weapons "than the designated number."

According to the Feb. 10 KCNA broadcast monitored here, he outlined some of the recent U.S. acts: On February 7, the U.S. side introduced into the JSA 51 armed personnel in excess of the designated number; and on Jan. 26 and 28 and also on Feb. 7 it brought machine-guns and M-16 automatic rifles to the U.S. troops' post on a hill northwest of the Panmunjom Conference Hall.

Urging the U.S. side to take steps for the discontinuation of provocative acts, the Pyongyang security officer denounced Washington for obstructing the security officers in the performance of their duties, by "making gestures of beating, kicking and shooting with pistols on their sides."

He also charged the "enemy side" of trying to shift onto the Pyongyang side the responsibility for the tension prevailing in the Joint Security Area.

Developments in the JSA, the Pyongyang military officer said, clearly show that it is the U.S. side that is heightening tension and disturbing security in this area from the beginning of this year.

He pointed to the fact the U.S. has recently been taking issue with the Pyongyang side and resorting to cunning tricks while clamouring about "detente" and "proposals" in an attempt to distort facts.

SR-71 Air Space Violation

American spy planes, SR-71s, violated DPRK territorial air space on 21st occasions from the beginning of this year, the official Korean Central News Agency charged on February 5.

The KCNA broadcast monitored here said that a high-flying photo-taking SR-71 flew into the DPRK sky above "Kosong, Kangwon Prov. at around 12 hours 44 minutes on February 5" and committed "espionage" against the DPRK.

Pyongyang charged Washington with frequent acts of aerial espionage by high-altitude electronic intelligence planes, saying that the air space violations are a "malicious challenge to try the patience" of the Korean people in their effort for peace and peaceful reunification.

The escalating air space violations by SR-71s compelled Pyongyang to use such wording as "the U.S. will be held entirely responsible for all the consequences arising from this."

Vice-President's Statement Endorsed by Foreign Papers

Foreign newspapers gave wide publicity to the statement issued by Vice-President Kim Il of the DPRK in connection with the so-called "unification bid" by Chon Du Hwan on January 25, the official KCNA reported on Feb. 5.

According to the KCNA broadcast monitored here on the same day, the Burmese paper "Botataung" Jan. 27 in its article supporting the talk said that the "proposal" brought forward by Chon Du Hwan was aimed at dividing the country and the nation into two for good.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the paper noted, is demanding again the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea as a step of the first stage of national reunification.

Burmese papers "Termong," "Myan-ma Aling" and "Rokta Pitu Nesing" January 27 and the news agency and television of the country January 26 introduced the gist of the talk.

A summary of the talk was carried by a recent issue of the Pakistan paper "Jang" under the title "Korean Reunification Impossible without U.S. Troop Pull-out" and by the Pakistan paper "Nawa-e-Waqt" January 29 under the title "General Elections Impossible under Condition of Presence of Foreign Troops."

Other Pakistan papers "Dawn" January 27 and "Musli" January 29 and the A.P.P. of the country January 28 reported summaries of the talk.

Its gist was reported recently by Bangladesh papers "New Nation", "Ittefaq," "Desh," "The Bangladesh Times" and "The Bangladesh Observer" and the Bangladesh radio and television.

Indonesian papers "Indonesian Observer," "Merdeka" and "Indonesia Times" and the Antara News Agency of the country and the Singapore paper "Straits Times" and the Iranian paper "Kayhan" conveyed the gist of the talk recently.

The Jordanian paper "Al Destour," the Nigerian paper "New Nigerian", the Tanzanian paper "Daily News", the Algerian paper "El Moudjahid," and "l'Action" and the Iranian paper "Kayhan" the Libyan radio, the Ugandan radio and television and the Rwandan news agency and radio recently reported the talk.

S. Korean Army Defector Criticizes Chon Junta

A former south Korean army soldier crossed over to the DPRK on the central sector of the front on Feb. 8, the KCNA reported on Feb. 10.

According to the KCNA report, the soldier named Han Dong Gu was drafted into the south Korean

(Continued on page 8)

IN THIS ISSUE

Page 2: CPRF Statement
Page 3: List of 100-Men Conf.
Page 4: World Journalists on Korea
Page 5: Building of Socialist Economy
Page 6: History of Korean Women Here
Page 7: Story of Korean Woman Here
Page 8: "Team Spirit '82" Opens

Pyongyang Proposes Caucus of 100 Politicians at Home, Abroad; Minus Tyrant Chon

The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland issued a statement on February 10 calling for the convocation of a joint conference of politicians in the north and the south and abroad as a consultative body for the reunification of the country.
Follows the full text of the statement:

The tragedy of the national split which started in the 1940's is still continuing today in the 1980's.

The barrier bisecting one territory into the north and the south remains as ever, the sufferings of the nation caused by the division have not been removed and the misfortunes of no separated family have been alleviated. On the contrary, the demarcation which had been a mere line between the north and the south is more tightly blocked than a boundary line with a concrete wall and the mistrust and antagonism between the north and the south have assumed such a grave phase that even the disasters of a fratricide may be caused.

Contrary to the desire of our nation for reunification the danger of permanent split and the disaster of a new war is impending. This is the stark reality we are faced with.

To prevent the pressing national disaster and open up a new phase of national reunification is the most urgent problem whose solution is desired by the entire fellow countrymen and demanded by the times.

We, deeply concerned about the future of the nation from the first days of the country's division, have all along made every possible effort to realise the reunification of the country.

We have sought all possible ways for national reunification and repeatedly advanced reasonable proposals and taken all measures which would be helpful to reunification and alleviate the sufferings of the fellow countrymen.

As far back as in March 1948, respected President Kim Il Sung, at a meeting of the Central Committee of the North Korean Democratic United National Front, proposed to elect an All-Korean Supreme Legislative Organ on a democratic principle to endorse a constitution and set up a democratic government. At the celebrations of the 10th Anniversary of the August 15 Liberation in August 1955, he proposed to realise the travel of personages between the north and the south and interchange between them in economy, culture, science and art, and, at the celebrations of the 15th Anniversary of the August 15 Liberation in August 1960, he advanced a proposal on holding general elections throughout Korea and, at the same time, instituting a north-south confederation as a transitional step to reunification of the country. Early in the 1970's when the north-south dialogue started, respected President Kim Il Sung laid down the historic three principles and five-point policy of national reunification. In particular, at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea in October 1980, he put forward the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and its ten-point policy platform as a most realistic proposal for national reunification.

Besides, respected President Kim Il Sung repeatedly advanced reasonable proposals for national reunification on every occasion, indicating the road to be followed by the nation.

Embodying these nation-saving proposals, the Supreme People's Assembly and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and political parties and public organisations in the DPRK advanced numerous concrete proposals to accelerate national unity and reunification.

These important proposals advanced by us encompassed all problems of realising collaboration and exchange between the north and the south, along with the ways to realise the reunification of the country. They contained all problems, big and small, of fully opening the north and the south to each other in all realms of socio-political life and realising all-round collaboration and interchange, from the humanitarian problem of alleviating the sufferings of separated families and relatives to economic, cultural, military and political problems.

We have not only put forward realistic proposals to accelerate the reunification of the country but also repeatedly proposed to hold north-south negotiations and dialogue for their realisation and, proceeding from the sole desire to realise reunification, showed broad-mindedness in sitting face to face with the south Korean authorities who put up anti-communism as a "state policy" and doggedly opposed us.

Reflected in all our efforts are our noble desire and unshakable will to overcome the difficulties lying in the way of reunification and open up the door of communication by all means and build a developing and prospering, reunified country by us Koreans themselves, not to be victimized again by others.

Over the past 37 years the south Korean people and patriotic figures have consistently demanded the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, deploring the national tragedy of division and persistently struggled for reunification and national salvation. When the nation faced with the great danger of its division being fixed under the bayonet of the U.S. military government, they decisively rejected the plot to "hold separate elections and establish a separate government" and determinedly turned out to a just struggle for establishing a democratic unified government. They have unyieldingly conducted a valiant struggle for peaceful reunification even under the harsh fascist rule which harshly penalized even the discourse on reunification.

The democratic personages who exiled themselves abroad, opposing the fascist rule and the policy of national division have joined the nation-wide movement for democracy and reunification, overcoming the difficult conditions in alien lands.

On this lofty patriotic road noted statesmen such as peakbom Mr. Kim Gu, mongyang Mr. Ryo Un Hyong, chuksan Mr. Cho Bong Am and Comrade Kim Jong Tae, and many other patriots, democratic figures and hot-blooded youth shed their precious blood. Even at this moment, numerous personages who called for national reunification are undergoing all sorts of sufferings in prison.

The tragedy of national division is continuing till today despite all these indefatigable efforts to realise the aspiration of the entire fellow countrymen for national reunification. This is due to a handful of south Korean rulers who, indifferent to the destiny of the nation, have plotted to perpetuate the division of the country, following outside forces.

In history the south Korean rulers have sacrificed the national interests for the aggresive aim of outside forces, while keeping the foreign troops, the basic obstacle to reunification, in the country and pursued the purpose of maintaining their political power in return for this. To this end, they refused to accept all our fair and aboveboard proposals for the country's reunification and have constantly incited confrontation and antagonism between the north and south and ruthlessly suppressed the righteous movement of the people for reunification, arresting and murdering those who called for it in south Korea.

Originally, the Syngman Rhee "regime," a product of the "May 10 separate elections," came into being with the aim to fix the division of the nation and the Pak Jung Hi "regime," an offspring of the "May 16 coup d'etat", also made its appearance to block the road of the country's reunification which was entering a new phase. The Chon Du Hwan "regime," a bastard of the "December 12 coup d'etat", also came into being in an attempt to stem the powerful tide of democracy and reunification rapidly rising in south Korea and seek to perpetuate the division of the country into "two Koreas."

Recently the south Korean rulers came out with the so-called "proposal," clamouring about "general elections," "example work" and so on. But it is clear that a genuine proposal for reunification can not be made by the rulers who brutally massacred people and students who demanded democracy and reunification and seized power at the point of the bayonet. In fact, the "proposal for general election" brought forward by them belatedly is an empty theory copied from a textbook on politics and a "provisional agreement of basic relations between the north and south" is a proposal for permanent division of the country into "two states" modelling after other's example.

The 20-point "example work" elaborating on this is not a new thing. Most of its contents are nothing but a very small part of the proposals already advanced by us through a historic period for realising collaboration and interchange between the north and south. The south Korean rulers proposed to realise only a few limited problems as an "example," turning away from much possibilities of collaboration and interchange. This itself tells that they have no intention to accelerate the reunification with the door between the north and south flung open, but seek to keep the division creating an impression that they opened the door.

Historic facts show that those who seized power under the patronage of outside forces and seek the national split are a very dangerous existence in the solution of the reunification question.

Today when not a step forward has been taken on the road to contact between the north and the south and reunification and huge tasks have been left unfinished since the division of the country, we must find a way to overcome the present difficulties at all costs.

What is a pressing question in this is to properly solve the question of negotiation between the north and the south.

It should be on all accounts a negotiation not for division but for reunification. Negotiation for division aimed at maintaining and fixing the status quo passing away time is of no use for the reunification but is beneficial only to those who plot for division.

Negotiation with those who sacrifice the interests of the nation without hesitation for the interests of a small group can bring about no affirmative result.

This is the serious historic lesson of the north-south dialogue in the past days.

In view of this lesson, the present south Korean rulers have lost, in fact, his political and moral rights and capacity to turn out to the table of negotiation.

In the negotiation there is no place for the murderer who emerged as a wicked strangulator of the movement for democracy and reunification growing fast after the "October 26 incident" in south Korea and slaughtered a large number of fellow countrymen in cold blood.

It is an insult to the sacred national cause of the country's reunification and a betrayal to the south Korean people fighting for democracy and reunification to sit with none other than the murderer whose hands are stained with the blood of fellow countrymen.

But, out of the desire for unity and reunification we showed in our January 26 talk the leniency of giving him an opportunity to atone for his crimes and take the road of patriotism. But to our regret, there has been no affirmative response so far. He is now kicking up the row of anti-communism and confrontation against us and aggravating the situation by staging such large-scale war exercises as "Team Spirit-82" with the U.S. imperialist aggression troops. This action and "peaceful unification" on his lips are incompatible with each other.

No one in south Korea should be a disgraceful companion of the present authorities in the anti-national policy of split.

As long as political parties and organisations of south Korea play a marionette show of the present authorities, they, too, cannot be a party to the sacred negotiation for reunification.

The possible way of genuine negotiation for reunification for us at least under the present political situation of south Korea is to arrange a joint conference participated in by those noted statesmen in the north, south and abroad who have national conscience.

Although politics has been degraded by the present authorities of south Korea and the sham statesmen availing themselves of the situation are riding roughshod in the political world, we see the conscience of the nation still alive in south Korea and know well that there are many patriotic figures who are true to the constancy of the nation. Abroad, too, there are patriots who are devoting themselves to democracy and reunification, concerned about the future of the country and the nation. We must now pull together this conscience and will of the nation which is dispersed. Herein lies the way of arranging a real negotiation for reunification, not a false "dialogue" for division.

From this point of view we hold that a joint conference of politicians in the north, south and abroad should be held as a consultative body for national reunification at present.

It will be good that the joint conference will be participated in by individual politicians who are concerned about reunification and national salvation irrespective of their past doings and the number be set at 100, 50 from the north and 50 from the south, including overseas personages.

This 100-men joint conference shall not be a bilateral talk between the north and south but be a multilateral round-table talk at which all personages will discuss the question of reunification transcending the north and south, irrespective of their residence and organizational affiliation.

At this joint conference all possible proposals for reunification including the proposal to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo well known to the world should be discussed open-heartedly.

The joint conference should also discuss the problems of realising collaboration and exchange between the north and south in combination with the proposals for reunification.

From the nature and mission of the joint conference we sincerely propose to those persons noted in the supplement to this statement as well-known political figures in the north and the south and abroad to attend the 100-men joint conference.

The joint conference of 100 politicians in the north and south and abroad will be, under the present condition, a democratic negotiation for reunification which may successfully reflect the nation's desire for reunification and a splendid forum of great national unity which may pull together our strength and resources on the basis of the national idea.

We are convinced that the joint conference of politicians in the north and the south and abroad will undoubtedly make a positive contribution to opening the road of national reunification at the present stage.

It is an inviolable, sacred right and an irrefutable national demand for political personages of south Korea and overseas to participate in the joint conference of politicians in the north and the south and abroad which will discuss the affairs of the country's reunification. The south Korean rulers should not prevent the politicians from attending the conference but set free Kim Dae Jung and other political figures now in prison, restore freedom of all politicians in their political activity and ensure all the necessary conditions for their participation in the conference. We consider that to do this will be helpful to atoning for their crimes.

We fully understand the present difficult position of south Korean politicians.

(Continued on page 3)

List of 100 Personalities to Attend Reunification Talks

The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland Feb. 10 made public a statement calling for the convocation of a joint conference of politicians in the north and the south and abroad as a consultative body for natinnal reunification.

The statement says:

It will be good that the joint conference will be participated in by individual politicians who are concerned about reunification and national salvation irrespective of their past doings and the number be set at 100, 50 from the north and 50 from the south, including overseas personages.

This 100-men joint conference should not be a bilateral talk between the north and the south but be a multilateral round-table talk at which all personages will discuss the question of reunification, transcending the north and the south, irrespective of their residence and organizational affiliation.

At this joint conference all possinle proposals for reunification including the proposal to found a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo well known to the world should be discussed openly.

The following is a list of 100 poloticians:

Northern Side

1. Kim Il, Vice-President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland;
2. Kang Ryang Uk, Vice-President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party;
3. Pak Sung Chul, Vice-President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;
4. Rim Chun Chu, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea;
5. So Chol, Member of the Political Bureau of the Centr.. m-mittee of the Workers' Party Korea;
6. Chong Jun Gi, Vice-Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland;
7. Yun Gi Bok, Vice-Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland;
8. Hwang Jang Yop, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;
9. Ho Jong Suk, Presidium Member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland;
10. Chong Sin Hyok, Chairman of the Central Committee Chondoist Chongu Party;
11. Hong Gi Mun, Vice-Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland;
12. Yang Hyong Sop, Presidium Member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland;
13. Ryom Tae Jun, Presidium Member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland;
14. Chong Du Hwan, Presidium Member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland;
15. Ryo Yon, Gu, Director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland;
16. Ryom Guk Ryol, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party;
17. Kim Tae Sop, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party;
18. Li Chang Son, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea;
19. Kim Man Gum, Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee;
20. Chi Chang Ik, President of Kim Il Sung University;
21. Kim Bong Ju, Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea;
. *Li Yong Su*, Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea;
23. Chang Yun Pil, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea;
24. Li Gi Yong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Unions of Literature and Arts of Korea;
25. Kim Gwan Sop, Chairman of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries;
26. Kim Gi Nam, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union;
27. Son Song Pil, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;
28. Kim Yu Sun, Chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee;
29. Chon Se Bong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Writers' Union;
30. Li Myon Sang, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Musicians' Union;
31. Hyon Jun Guk, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea;
32. Kim Song Ryul, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Christians Federation;
33. Pak Tae Ho, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Buddhists' Federation;
34. Choe Min Sin, Chairman of the Korean Democratic Lawyers Association;
35. Kim Tae Hui, Vice-Chairman of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries;
36. Sin Jin Sun, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts of Korea;
37. Cho Ryong Chul, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts of Korea;
38. Li Jong Sun, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Moviemen's Union;
39. Kim Sok Hyong, Member of the Predium of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland;
40. Im Rok Jae, Member of the Presidium of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland;
41. Pak Si Hyong, Member of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland;
42. Li Dan, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Dramatic Artists' Union;
43. Li Sung Gi, Member of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland;
44. Pastor Kim Duk Ryong, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Christians Federation;
45. Pastor Ko Gi Jun, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Christians Federation;
46. Kim Won Gyun, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Musicians' Union;
47. Han Dok Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan;
48. Li Jin Gyu, Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan;
49. Li Gye Baek, Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan;
50. Pak Jae Ro, Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan;

Southern Side

51. Kim Dae Jung, former "presidential" candidate from the New Democratic Party;
52. Yun Bo Son, ex-"President" of south Korea;
53. Kim Jong Pil, ex-President of the Democratic Republican Party;
54. Ham Sok Hon, former co-Chairman of the National Alliance for Democracy and National Unification;
55. Kim Yong Sam, ex-President of the New Democratic Party;
56. Chong Il Gwon, ex-Chairman of "National Assembly" of south Korea;
57. Choe Gyu Ha, ex-"President" of south Korea;
58. Paek Nam Ok, ex-Chairman of the Democratic Republican Party;
59. Kim Su Hwan, Catholic Cardinal and former adviser to the National Council for Restoration of Democracy;
60. Kim Chol, former adviser to the Unified Socialist Party;
61. Chi Hak Sun, Catholic Bishop and former leading memeber of the Consultative Council of the Movement for Human Rights in South Korea;
62. Li Jong Sang, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification;
63. Pak Jun Gyu, former acting Chairman of the Democratic Republican Party;
64. Kim Rok Yong, former Vice-President of the Democratic Unification Party;
65. Chong Il Hyong, former Vice-President of the New Democratic Party
66. Mun Ik Hwan, pastor and ex-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the National Alliance for Democracy and National Unification;
67. Pak Hyong Gyu, pastor and former Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the National Alliance for Democracy and National Unification;
68. Kang Won Ryong, pastor and former-representative member of the National Council for Restoration of Democracy;
69. Kim Gwan Sok, pastor and former General Secretary of the Council of Christian Churches;
70. Kim Ji Ha, poet and former leading member of the National Federation of Democratic Youth and Students;
71. Li Mun Yong, former Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the National Alliance for Democracy and Natioanl Unification;
72. Ko Hung Mun, former Supreme Member of the New Democratic Party;
73. Yun Je Sul, former Supreme Member of the Democratic Unification Party;
74. Li Gi Taek, former Vice-President of the New Democratic Party;
75. Ye Chun Ho, former General Secretary of the Democratic Republican Party;
76. Ryu Chi Song, former Supreme Member of the New Democratic Party;
77. Chong Rae Hyok, former Chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic Republican Party;
78. Li Jae Hyong, former Vice-President of the New Democratic Party;
79. Paek Gi Wan, ex-Director of the Paekbom Ideological Institute;
80. Ham Se Ung, former Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the National Alliance for Democracy and National Unification;
81. Li Hae Dong, pastor;
82. Hwang Rak Ju, former floor leader of the New Democratic Party;
83. Kim Ok Gil, ex-President of Ewha Woman's University;
84. Li So Son, ex-Director of the Labour Class of Pyonghwa Market, Seoul;
85. Li Tae Bok, ex-Chairman of the National Federation of Democratic Workers;
86. Chang Gi Pyo, ex-Director of the Organizational Department of the Central Standing Committee of the National Alliance for Democracy and Natioal Unification;
87. Li Bom Sok, former Vice-President of the Daehan Red Cross Society;
88. So Nam Dong, pastor and former professor of Yonsei University;
89. Song Gon Ho, former leading member of the Hanguk Council of the Movement for Human Rights;
90. Li U Jong, ex-Executive Member of the Hanguk Council of the Movement for Human Rights;
91. Rim Chang Yong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Overseas South Koreans for Democracy, Nation and Unification;
92. Kim Jae Jun, adviser to the U.S. headquarters of the National Council for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and Promotion of Unification;
93. Kim Song Rak, Chairman of the Society for Promotion of National Unification;
94. Choe Dok Sin, Chairman of the Paedal National Council;
95. Choe Hong Hui, publisher of "Paedal Sinbo";
96. Kim Sang Don, senior Chairman of the South Californian National Council for the Restoration of Democracy in the Homeland;
97. Yun I Sang, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Overseas South Koreans for Democracy, Nation and Unification;
98. Kim Jae Hwa, Chairman of the Japan Headquarters of the National Council for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Unification;
99. Pae Dong Ho, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Union of the Overseas South Koreans for Democracy, Nation and Unification;
100. Chang Chong Myong, head of the "ROK Residents Union of Japan."

(Continued from page 2)

But, if the south Korean politicians, keenly aware of their mission they assume for the nation, fight on in the self-sacrificing spirit of the pioneer in hewing out the road ahead of the nation, a grand conference for reunification which the nation aspires after will certainly be realised.

The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland ardently appeals to the 100 politicians to bravely come out to the sacred road of reunification and national salvation for realising the earnest desire of the entire fellow countrymen.

Bi-System Confederation Backed Up by World Press Conf. for Korea's Reunion in Finland

The World Conference of Journalists for Korea's Reunification was held on Jan. 30 and 31 in Espoo, Dipoli, Finland.
The conference adopted a final document and a letter to the south Korean journalists.
On the other hand, 63 participants in the conference published on Jan. 30 a joint statement charging the Chon junta with suppressing south Korean democratic figure Kim Dae Jung.

Final Document

A World Conference of Journalists for Korea's Reunification was held in Espoo, Dipoli, Finland, from January 30-31, 1982.

A total of 145 journalists and other representatives of the independent news service, holding a wide variety of political views, in 68 countries in Europe, Africa, Asia, America and Oceania took part in the conference.

The proposal on founding a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, Korea's reunification and the role of journalists and the influence of the Korean situation on world peace were discussed at the conference.

Proceeding from the desire to make our contribution to achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and to world peace, we participants in this conference made the following declaration:

Korea should be reunified

The Korean people, a homogeneous nation, has lived in one and the same land and had the same language, culture and customs for thousands of years. But after the Second World War, outside forces imposed division on the Korean nation.

The division of Korea has brought untold national misfortune to the people of this country.

Over 10 million members of families and their relatives have been scattered throughout the North and the South. They cannot even write a letter to each other to report who is alive or dead. Neither can they meet each other.

In South Korea national sovereignty has been infringed upon and the people are enduring great suffering. Many patriots and journalists have been put in jail; and the freedom of the press is daily being violated.

Today the situation in Korea constitutes a great danger to world peace. All peace-loving peoples around the world should do their utmost to ensure that the Korean Peninsula will never know war again.

The need to support the Korean people in their struggle for peaceful reunification brooks no further delay. Korea must be reunified, not divided into two.

The proposal on founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo

The conference paid great attention to those positive initiatives which have been made in order to achieve the peaceful and independent reunification of Korea. The conference stresses that reunification should be realized by the Koreans themselves without any interference from outside. In the Joint Statement of the North and South of July 4, 1972, it was underlined that the reunification of Korea should be based upon three principles; reunification should be realized independently, peacefully and through great national unity.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made numerous proposals to heal the split of the Korean nation. The conference showed high appreciation for these proposals, among which the proposal made by President Kim Il Sung in October 1980 on founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is gaining worldwide interest and support.

This proposal aims at achieving the reunification of Korea through the establishment of a unified national Korean government based on the condition that the North and the South recognize and tolerate each other's ideas and systems—a government in which the two sides are represented on an equal footing to found a confederal state, independent and democratic, peaceful and non-aligned.

The 10-point program included in this proposal encompasses: maintaining independence in all state activities, guaranteeing democracy, realizing economic and cultural exchange and collaboration, removing military confrontation between North and South, and pursuing a peaceful foreign policy.

This proposal conforms to the national interests of the Korean people and to the interests of the peoples in neighboring countries and all other countries of the world.

Those who do not wish Korea's reunification are encouraging North-South confrontation and are trying to implement "simultaneous UN membership" in order to continue Korea's division. Any proposal for reunification not based on the withdrawal of all foreign troops and weapons from South Korea and democratization of its society is of no significance. The conference supports genuine negotiations for reunification of Korea between North and South.

Tension must be eased and the danger of a war in Korea removed

Ending the military confrontation between the North and the South and the danger of a new war is a most important condition for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

In order to reduce tension and remove the danger of war, the Korean Armistice Agreement should be replaced by a peace agreement. All foreign forces should be withdrawn from South Korea.

The stationing of U.S. forces in South Korea constitutes a constant danger to peace in the world and is a violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement, the July 4, 1972 North-South Joint Statement and the resolution adopted at the 30th Session of the UN General Assembly. It is an infringement upon the national sovereignty of the Korean people.

The aspiration of the people in South Korea;
Democratization of society and freedom of the press

National reconciliation and unity cannot be achieved as long as human rights are being violated and the suppression of the press continues in South Korea.

The South Korean people must be given the same rights and the same opportunities as other peoples to live in a society where democracy and freedom are fully guaranteed to everybody.

We, conference representatives from 68 countries, want to express our unanimous solidarity with the journalists in South Korea who are working under extremely difficult conditions. We demand the immediate release of all imprisoned colleagues. There must be an immediate end to the persecution of those who endeavor to report in a truthful and sincere way the aspirations and hopes and the desire of the Korean people to be reunited.

All illegally arrested and imprisoned people, including Kim Dae Jung, should be released at once and all penalties removed.

The conference stresses the important role journalists play in forming public opinion about the Korean situation. The cause of the Korean nation is the common cause of all peoples who wish to live independently and peacefully. It is our duty to tell the whole world about the struggle of the Korean people.

The conference expresses its conviction that all journalists who value independence and peace and wield their pens for justice should contribute to the reunification of Korea by supporting the Korean people's aspiration to end the division of their nation. The Korean people need our solidarity and full support.

The conference suggests the establishment of an international information center about Korea to let the world public know the facts about this situation.

We, representatives of the press from 68 countries, around the world, appeal to all journalists and their organizations, to all representatives of mass media:

Support the South Korean people and journalists fighting bravely for democracy, liberty and national reunification – for peace and independence!

Support the Korean people in their struggle for the peaceful and independent reunification of Korea!

Letter to South Korean Journalists (gist)

A letter to the south Korean journalists was adopted at the conference.

Noting that north-south confrontation is incited and the "two Koreas" scheme stepped up in south Korea, the letter says.

In south Korea, foreign forces and nuclear weapons are reinforced in a big way and military exercises staged frequently.

Democratic figures including Kim Dae Jung and conscientious journalists are arrested and imprisoned and all those publications that speak the truth were closed down.

Even under harsh suppression, the conscientious journalists of south Korea rose, without losing their faith, the voice of resistance against the oppressors.

We who have attended the world conference of journalists extend our firm solidarity with you, the south Korean journalists, who, with high consciousness of being the people's spokesman, are waging an unyielding struggle for freedom of the press, democracy and reunification.

For the reunification of Korea, first of all, foreign troops must be withdrawn and democratization of society be realised in south Korea.

We shall do our best to support Korea's reunification and democratization of the south Korean society.

When the south Korean journalists and world people wage in firm unity vigorous struggle against imperialism and fascism, the road to democracy and reunification you seek will surely be opened.

The world journalists who regard the Korean people's cause as their own will firmly stand on your side in the future, too, as in the past.

63 Participants in World Conf. Publish Joint Statement (gist)

Sixty three participants in the conference published on Jan. 30 a joint statement strongly denouncing the Chon junta's brutal suppression of south Korean democratic figure Kim Dae Jung.

The statement says:

At the military tribunal the Chon Du Hwan military fascist clique passed life imprisonment on groundless charges of involvement in the Kwangju popular uprising upon Catholic and democratic figure Kim Dae Jung, former "presidential candidate" of south Korea who had conducted legal activities for the democratisation of society and peaceful reunification of the country, and is now trying to physically destroy him by imposing all sorts of sufferings upon him who cannot move freely owing to tortures in a chilly solitary cell cut from all relations with outside.

Considering that the Kim Dae Jung issue is not only a question concerning the fate of a democratic figure, but also a question directly related to the democratisation of south Korean society and peaceful reunification of Korea and an important one connected with the security of the world people and the aspiration of us journalists for democracy, we participants in the World Conference of Journalists for Korea's Reunification pungently denounce the schemes of the Chon Du Hwan military fascist clique to suppress and destroy him and strongly demand his unconditional and immediate release and his full restoration to his original status.

Contradictions in Chon "Proposal"

(1) General elections and constitution:

As all the past south Korean elections and referendums were stacked under unheard-of fascist laws, the proposed elections and constitution have no real prospect of becoming free and democratic. The present second yusin constitution denies all democratic rights and freedoms.

(2) Self-determination:

The most serious threat to the right of the Korean people to self-determination comes from the U.S. military presence in south Korea. With foreign troops deployed on its soil, Korea has no chance of exercising the sacred right of self-determination.

(3) Will of the people:

Gen. Chon can never claim to speak for the will of the people. He is responsible for the massacre of over 2,000 fellow citizens in Kwangju with flame-throwers and machineguns. He is the mastermind behind the rape of democracy and liberty. South Korea is a worst police state.

Building of Socialist Economy and Its Development (3)

II. Democratic Reforms

(Continued from the previous issue)

The liberated Korean people came to have a chance to build an independent state. However, they faced many complicated and difficult problems as the U.S. occupied south Korea and carried out colonial policy there.

At that time, the problem of how the Korean people should develop their country was directly related to that how they should decide their destiny. Some people urged that they had to construct a socialist country and others as a capitalist country. In such a complicated situation, President Kim Il Sung clearly showed the way the Korean people should follow—the way to an anti-imperialists and anti-feudal democratic revolution which, he said, should be carried out together with construction of a strong democratic base in the northern Republic. The President said:

"Immediately after liberation our Party laid down its basic political line: To set up a solid democratic base in north Korea for the complete emancipation of the Korean nation and the building of Korea into an independent and sovereign state mighty and prosperous, in the future, by thoroughly carrying out the democratic reforms and accelerating democratic construction in north Korea."

This line was the most correct one, since it showed how to accelerate reunification of the country and to strengthen the main revolutionary forces in the divided Korea. According to this line, the Provisional People's Committee of North Korea, a government of the dictatorship of the proletariat, was formed to carry out several democratic reforms.

Seoul citizens overjoyed at the country's liberation (August 15, 1945)

Tasks of Anti-Imperialist and Anti-Feudal Democratic Revolution

Before liberation, the Korean economy was prevented from capitalist development due to the Japanese colonial rule. Korea was a colonial and semi-feudal state with an old feudal system of suppression. This was due to the fact that the Japanese held most important economic enterprises in Korea and prevented capitalist development, by keeping intact its feudalistic land ownership as an economic and political base of their colonial rule.

To achieve national liberation and to build an independent state, the most important task imposed on the liberated Korean people was to liquidate the feudal system of suppression and colonial organizations which had been left by the Japanese rulers. In short, they had to accomplish an anti-imperialist and anti-feudal democratic revolution.

In this revolutionary struggle, the Japanese remnants, landlords, comprador capitalists and other reactionaries were the main objects to be liquidated, while workers, farmers, youths, intellectuals and national capitalists were the main forces capable of carrying out the revolution. The main tasks of the revolution were to attain democracy, to eliminate the material bases of the imperialist and feudal rule of the Japanese, and to open a way to democratic development of the country.

Korea's political power at that time was the government of the dictatorship of the proletariat which relied on broad-based anti-Japanese forces with the worker-peasant alliance under the leadership of workers. The reason that workers assumed leadership in the revolution, was that they had been most harshly suppressed of all sections of the people in the Japanese colonial days, and that they most earnestly wanted the old suppressive systems to be eliminated. Moreover, in order to strengthen the political base of the democratic government, as broad anti-Japanese forces as possible had to be united. Since under the colonial rule, most people were suppressed and plundered by Japanese imperialists, they were greatly interested in overthrowing the colonial rule. Only when these suppressed people participated in the revolution, the revolutionary forces became stronger than the anti-revolutionary forces.

In order to strengthen the political base of the democratic government, a democratic social system also had to be established by carrying out democratic reforms. Democratic reforms consisted of economic reforms. Democratic reforms were carried out to nationalize big enterprises which had been owned by Japanese and capitalists, and to change land ownership. These two main tasks meant the change in property ownership, the basic problem of economic relations of society.

Enforcement of democratic reforms also required complete guarantee of workers' democratic freedoms and rights. There included an eight-hour day, a system of equal

Pyongyangites crowd with street on August 15, 1945

wages for equal work, improvement of working conditions, a system of labor protection and a labor insurance system. Sex equality, freedoms of expression, the press, assembly, association and religion and introduction of a compulsory education system were also required.

The characteristic features of the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal democratic revolution included: First, it was not a bourgeois revolution nor was it a socialist revolution. It was an original social revolution. A bourgeois revolution generally eliminates feudal plunder and suppression and establishes a capitalist system. In a capitalist system, political power is held by the bourgeoisie and the people who fought against feudal suppression, are again forced to be enslaved to the bourgeoisie who employ the people by paying wages. An anti-imperialist and anti-feudal revolution results in liquidating colonial and feudal systems of suppression and in establishing a people's democratic system. Political power is seized by the people including workers. In short, after this revolution, a people's democratic system is established, not a capitalist system. This is the basic characteristic feature of an anti-imperialist and anti-feudal revolution which is different from a bourgeois revolution.

The socialist revolution eliminates private ownership of means of production and establishes socialist relationships of production in all areas. However, the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal democratic revolution does not completely liquidate the social roots of plunder and suppression of people. After an anti-imperialist and anti-feudal democratic revolution, remnants of capitalism remain in both urban and rural areas. This may revive suppression and plunder. In a word, even though workers are liberated from colonial and feudal plunder and suppression, they are not completely liberated from other kinds of plunder and suppression.

As for the question of political power, other differences are also found between the two revolutions. A dictatorial government of the proletariat which will be established as a result of a socialist revolution is based on workers, farmers, soldiers, working intellectuals, but a people's democratic government, formed as a result of an anti-imperialist and anti-feudal democratic revolution is based on the united front of wide-ranged patriotic and democratic forces, and relies on the worker-peasant alliance under the leadership of workers.

The second characteristic feature of the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal democratic revolution is that it guarantees transition to socialist revolution, providing preconditions for it. Since workers hold leadership in the people's democratic government established in the course of an anti-imperialist and anti-feudal democratic revolution, people can develop the government into a government of the dictatorship of the proletariat. In economic fields, too, capitalist remnants are repressed, while socialist relationships of production develop. Moreover, during the revolution, the class consciousness of workers and farmers is heightened and a broad united front is formed. These changes are important preconditions for a socialist revolution.

The theory of an anti-imperialist and anti-feudal democratic revolution clarified the general law-governed nature of revolution in colonial and semi-colonial countries. It is of great significance to regard a revolution in a colonial or a semi-colonial country, as an independent revolution, and to work out strategy and tactics and formulate theories for it. Formerly, the questions of colonial countries and national questions were regarded as related to the proletarian revolutions in suzerain states. In short, revolutionary struggles in colonial and semi-colonial countries were treated as struggles to prepare for proletarian revolutions in suzerain states.

However, after the 1920's, national liberation struggles became active in colonial and semi-colonial states. This situation naturally demanded that those struggles be regarded as independent ones, not struggles subordinated to proletarian revolutions in suzerain states. The policy line of anti-imperialist and anti-feudal democratic revolution for Korea reflected this international demand.

This policy line of the revolution was formulated late in the 1920's by President Kim Il Sung and was clearly set out in his report "The Course of Korean Revolution" to the Chiahun meeting held in June 1930.

The line was put into practice at the guerilla base of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army in Manchuria in the 1930's. The people's revolutionary government was established in the guerilla base. Under the leadership of the government, democratic reforms were carried out there. First of all, land reform was enforced. Land owned by Japanese and pro-Japanese landlords were confiscated without compensation and given to the peasants free of charge.

Important industries were also nationalized. The government confiscated industries which had been owned by Japanese and pro-Japanese capitalists. Also introduced were eight-hour day, relief for the unemployed, free medicare, tax abolition, sex equality and free compulsory education. All these democratic reforms aimed at uniting anti-Japanese forces and concentrating their forces on overthrowing imperialists in Korea.

Because of this experience, the Korean people successfully established a people's government and carried out democratic reforms in a very short period of time after liberation, despite a very much complicated situation in which they found themselves.

(To be continued)

Lamentations of Winds—Life and History of Korean Female Workers in Japan (20)

2. Records on Struggles at The Kishiwada Spinning Mill

Sit-in Strike of Female Workers

(Continued from the previous issue)

On the 13th, the strike guidance committee admitted to defeat and accepted the following conditions:

Conditions for Solution

1. To withdraw the written demand submitted by it.

2. To agree to the dismissal of 6 male workers and four female workers, including Yamamoto Yoshikane, the head of the strike guidance committee.

3. For the company to give 1,300 yen in addition to various allowances to the dismissed workers.

4. For any members of the guidance committee or any of those concerned with the strike never to object to this settlement of the strike, either individually or collectively hereafter."

In this way the strike at the Kishiwada spinning mill ended. A paper in those days wrote about the ending of the strike:

"The general strike of the Kishiwada spinning mill, which began at the Sakai branch factory, opened a new page in the history of labor struggles in the 1930s by the strikers who resorted to new underground tactics without depending on the labor union movement. This case is now under investigation at the Kishiwada police station. The investigation of the arrested regarding this acts of violence was completed. Twenty-five leaders, including Yamamoto Tatsuo (28) and Kitagawa Eizo (27), were decided to be tried on charges of violation of the Violence Control Law.

"On the 17th, papers pertaining the case were sent to the prosecutor's office of Osaka City and on the 18th, Kitagawa, Yamamoto and two others were transferred to the prosecutor's office, together with 23 others. On the other hand, Yamada Rokuzaemon and Nakano Otojiro, leaders of the guidance committee, who had not been directly involved in the case of violence, are being separately investigated. It will take time for their investigation to be concluded." *(Osaka edition, "Asahi Shimbun," dated June 18, 1930)*

Even when it was clear that the strikers would be defeated, the company and the goon squad employed by the company continued to attack the female workers on a sit-in strike, and the women workers desperately offered resistance. The workers responded to the persistent attacks by hurling sticks and stones at the attackers.

The call to them to return to the company and attacks by the goon squad continued from May 30 to June 12, but the undaunted female workers continued their struggle.

Provisions were given the female workers continuing the struggle, the company and the goon squad were off guard. Encouraged by the aid given by the people of Suiheisha and the farmers' union, the female workers held out. This didn't mean that they were confident of victory in their struggle. This was clear from their attitude. They didn't persuade those who wanted to return to the company to stay with them. On the contrary, they saw them off so, wishing that they could return to the company safely.

Their hopeless struggles continued.

Then, the condition for solution was discussed between the company and those leaders of the guidance committee who remained. The guidance committee accepted the conditions and one of the committee members came to the female workers to persuade them to stop the strike. And, then, for the female workers to persuade them to stop the strike. And, then, for the first time they went out from the headquarters of the guidance committee where they were staging a sit-in strike.

The strike ended in defeat for workers because of various reasons — balance of forces unfavorable to the strikers, power struggle within the strike guidance committee, its tactics and policy for the struggle. Almost all the women who participated in the sit-in strike, fought to the last and never yield to the company until the end. They may be said to have won the strike as a struggle for their own liberation. The struggle at the Kishiwada spinning mill impressed the public strong solidarity between Japanese and Korean workers. They staged a sit-in strike at the headquarters of the strike guidance committee, encouraging each other, repulsing the attack of the company and the goon squad, and fighting to the end without yielding to the company. The solidarity between Korean and Japanese workers was demonstrated through their action.

That was the first time that solidarity between Korean and Japanese workers was clearly demonstrated. The need for it was emphasized but it had never been realized in those days due to the sophisticated splitting policy of the Japanese ruling circles.

Proud Female Workers

In the course of the struggle of the Kishiwada spinning mill, a large number of Korean workers were arrested and were tortured cruelly.

"We were arrested and taken to the Kishiwada police station. The strike occurred within the jurisdiction of the Sakai police station and warrants of arrest were issued by the Sakai police station for the leaders of the strike. Most of the leaders were arrested by the Kishiwada police station. The Sakai police station had to lose face. On the other hand, the special police, including the head, of the Kishiwada police station, were overjoyed at this and were proud. This reflected in our treatment at these police stations. Those arrested by the Kishiwada police station were not tortured badly and were investigated simply. Those arrested by the Sakai police station were miserable. When we were detained afterwards, pending trial in Osaka, those arrested by the Sakai police station came there. When I asked them how they had been investigated, they told me that the investigation had been a kind of reprisal. The Sakai police used torture against them as a sort of retaliation, as they had failed in arresting the strikers and as their prestige had been harmed. That was a lynching.

"Full information of the strike was obtained by the police authorities after the leaders of the strike were arrested. So there was no reason why the strikers had to be tortured for the police to gain any information on the strike. Nevertheless, the strikers were tortured. Korean workers did not yield to them. So, they were tortured badly because of their obstinacy.

"In addition, female workers and female leaders were also arrested who were tortured badly, too. The torture inflicted upon them was indescribably bad. . . . *"(Yamamoto Tatsuo)*

Horrible tortures inflicted on female workers, in particular, Korean women, were beyond description.

"The Musansha Shimbun (proletarian news paper) wrote about the Koreans who were tortured by the secret police at the time:

"Policemen badly assaulted Korean workers in particular during detention. They used abusive language, saying *'yobo'* ('you' in Korean) and 'It is all right for us to kill two or three Koreans' and beat, kicked and threw them. Three policemen beat one Korean with wooden swords. In the physical training hall, Koreans were badly beaten with wooden swords.

"The Koreans were beaten because, police said, they cheated policemen by pretending not to understand Japanese. Beastly policemen stripped Korean women naked and tortured them. If they gave a shriek, policemen pushed paper or towels into their mouths. Korean women were tortured until they were too weak to give a shriek." *(Nov. 10 issue, 1927)*

But no torture or assault by police could put down completely the struggle of female workers, through which they knew they could attain their own liberation. The strike at the Kishiwada spinning mill showed to the public how strong the anger of Korean workers was and how indomitable their will to struggle was.

The strike at the Kishiwada spinning mill was characterized by "extreme leftist" labor tactics such as attacks on the factory and night attacks. This was because the struggle was led mainly by the National Council of Japan Labor Unions.

Though the strike ended in a failure under an extreme-leftist leadership, the struggle of the workers itself was appreciated. In particular, the energy of Korean female workers surprised the leaders of labor movements.

During a period from the beginning of 1930 to October that year, 600 were arrested in connection with strikes and 250 were indicted in Osaka. Among them, 200 were arrested and 70 were indicted in connection with the strike at the Kishiwada spinning mill. These numbers reached one-third of all the arrested and indicted people in Osaka during the period.

The struggle at the Kishwada spinning mill would not have occurred without the flareup of female workers' anger. The struggle at the Kishiwada spinning mill would not have been so fierce without the strength of the oppressed Korean workers.

The struggle was crushed but the strength of Korean women workers were widely known through the strike and played no small role in improving the treatment of Korean female workers afterwards.

They looked happy, not miserable, when they ended their strike and returned to the company. They took a dignified attitude.

The winners in the strike were precisely the Korean women who fought to the last and didn't yield until the end. **(Concluded)**

PHOTO: Korean female workers at the Kishiwada spinning mill

A Story of a Korean Woman Here

Introduced here is a gist of the first part of a story of Kim Sun Nyo (pseudonym, 54 years old), a Korean woman living in Tokyo. This is a story of her experience under the colonial days of Korea. During the period, her family were dispersed and she began to work at the age of 11. Because she was a Korean, she had a hard time in Japan.

After I was born, I moved from place to place in Japan. My life was a miserable one and I don't want to think of those days.

My father, who is dead now, left his home village after marrying my mother and was a family man when he came to Japan.

My father was the eldest of 13 brothers and sisters. His family had been tilling poor fields in a village in North Cholla Province in south Korea. As he was unable to eke out a living, he left the village and came to Japan, leaving the words, "I will call you to Japan."

At Remote Village in Yamanashi Prefecture

My father who had nowhere to go but Japan at first moved here and there. It was a remote village in Yamanashi Prefecture where we lived together. No one is alive now who can tell us the twists and turns my father experienced during his movement from Shimonoseki to Yamanashi.

My father worked hard at a ceramics factory. But we led a difficult life. My mother was not well after her confinement and she was unable to do household chores well. In this situation, my father called our grandmother to us in Japan from the hometown in Korea. It was at the end of 1920.

Our grandmother did household chores and brought us up. My mother did her best to earn living expenses by reeling thread as a side job, when she was well. Such being the case, the life of us seven -- my parents, an elder brother, an elder sister and a younger sister, my grandmother and I -- was not at all good.

He quit the ceramics factory and began to work on a construction site at Kofu, Yamanashi Prefecture. Afterwards, he changed construction sites here and there, working in Ichinomiya (Aichi Prefecture) some time and in Sumiyoshi (Osaka) at other time. This meant that we had to move. Though we moved, our life didn't get well.

Abusive Language

It was after our family moved to Osaka that I could attend a school as a child. I was in the 2nd grade but I was one year older than my classmates.

In those days I helped my mother in her side job after school except when I was eating and sleeping. My mother's side job was to make a thing laid under the saddle for wagon-drawing horses. The work was not clean and the things we made were bought by dealers after the price was beat down. Even if we, including my sisters, helped our mother, we were unable to earn much money. It was hard for me to help my mother in her side job. Life at the school was not good, either.

But it didn't mean that I disliked a school itself. I was good at mathematics and composition, and was frequently asked by my classmates to show my homework to them. At first, I was willing to show my homework to them or teach them. Nevertheless, my classmates threw abusive words at me. ". . . *chosien* (Korea), *chosenjin* (Korean)".

I was ashamed of myself and at the same time I felt chagrin. This happened to me several times. I made up my mind not to show them my notes. Thereupon my classmates ambushed me and beat and kicked me, saying "you uppish!"

Girls didn't do a naughty thing to me openly. However, when a calligraphy lesson ended, they shook writing brushes soaked with black ink so that the ink was splashed to me. Though I was a child, I could not but wonder why they did naughty things to Koreans.

Father Goes to Sakhalin

I finished my school in July at the age of 11. It was in 1939. It was because my father, the eldest son of 13 brothers and sisters, borrowed money for the marriage of my uncles. They were called to my father from the hometown. Interest on borrowings snowballed so that my father was unable to pay back the money.

My elder sister, 15 years old, and I were indentured for a year to a socks fitting shop in Tenma. My father had to go to a coal mine in Sakhalin, far from Japan, to work there to earn money.

I entreated him with tears to let me go to school. But when I knew that my father was determined to go to Sakhalin, I realized how serious the situation was in which my family was placed.

I got up at 3:00 a.m. and went to bed at 9:00 p.m. at the factory. I had to work as ordered. Thinking of my father and mother, I would weep.

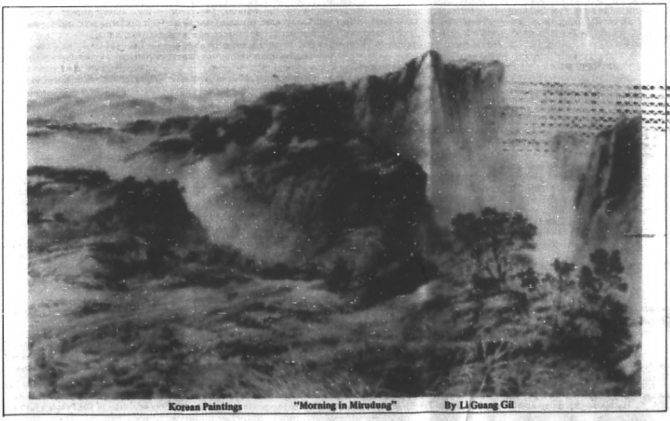
Discrimination in Wages

After I served my time, I began to work at a textile factory at Tenma, where I worked with my elder sister.

It might have been because of the serious war situation, our work began at 5:00 in the morning and continued until 11:00 at night. We worked on two shifts. To pack products in wooden boxes was my job. However, wages differed between Japanese and Koreans, though we did the same work. Japanese were paid higher wages than Koreans.

Partly because of this, we moved from one factory to another. It was because we were treated as skilled workers and paid better wages in any factories. We met racial discrimination in other factories, too. There was a wide gap in wage between Koreans and Japanese.

"Why are we discriminated against, despite the fact that we are on the same job?" My doubts gradually increased.(To be continued)



Korean Paintings "Morning in Mirudeng" By Li Guang Gil

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Jan. 12

* Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, President of the Republic of Burundi, met Sin Byong Chol, DPRK ambassador to his country.

The president expressed satisfaction with the excellent development of friendly and cooperative relations between Burundi and Korea and extended full support to the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

Jan. 14

* Gnassingbe Eyadema, President of the Republic of Togo, met the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Yun Gi Bok, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK, on a visit to Togo.

The president referred to the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation between the parties and governments of Togo and Korea and to the deep impression he got during his visit to the DPRK.

He stressed: No matter how desperately the United States and its stooges may attempt to bar reunification of Korea, the Korean people will surely achieve it. No one can block the trend of history.

He stated that in the future, too, he would invariably extend support and encouragement to the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

Jan. 15

* Nepalese writer T. R. Vishwokarma arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

Jan. 16

* A 1982 protocol on commodity delivery and payments between the governments of the DPRK and the Romanian Socialist Republic was signed in Bucharest.

Jan. 18

* A delegation of the Committee for the Studies of the Juche Idea of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar headed by Rasamoelina Lala Hazynaivo, chief of the Antananarivo branch of the committee, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

Jan. 19

* A delegation of the WPK headed by Kim Yong Sun left Pyongyang by air to attend the 24th Congress of the Communist Party of France.
* A government trade delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania headed by Marko Xega, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.
* A delegation of the World Intellectual Property Organisation headed by Bruno Machado arrived in Pyongyang by air.

Jan. 22

* A 1982 protocol on commodity delivery and payments between the governments of the DPRK and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania was signed in Pyongyang.
* Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi met the delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by Kim Chang Ryong which had attended the International Youth Conference.

Jan. 25

* A technical education delegation of Socialist Ethiopia headed by Geremew Getahun, head of the Department of Higher Education of the National Revolutionary Development Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.
* A judo team of the National People's Army of the German Democratic Republic arrived in Pyongyang by plane.
* A Czechoslovak figure skating team arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

Jan. 28

* Johannes Virolainen, Speaker of the Parliament of the Republic of Finland, met Kim Gwan Sop, Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and Chairman of the Korean Committee for Solidarity with the World People, who is heading the delegation of the DPRK on a visit to Finland to attend the World Conference of Journalist for Korea's Reunification.

Wishing great success to the world conference, the Speaker of the Finnish Parliament expressed the belief that it would contribute to the promotion of the peaceful reunification of Korea. (KCNA)

"Team Spirit '82" Opens; 157,500 U.S. & S. Korean Soldiers Involved

A U.S.-south Korea combined war game codenamed "Team Spirit '82" opened on Feb. 13.

According to the Feb. 3 announcement made by a spokesman for the U.S.-Korea Combined Forces Command, the exercise, the largest in scale ever held since the 1953 Korean cease-fire, will involve 100,000 south Korean and 57,500 U.S. service members including those stationed in south Korea, military elements in other locations within the U.S. Pacific Command and the continental U.S.

The exercise will be conducted in three phases as last year—the strategic deployment, free field training and redeployment of U.S. soldiers back to their home stations, the spokesman said.

In addition to the U.S. troops in south Korea, the following units will participate in the maneuvers: An army division headquarters element and infantry brigade, a brigade headquarters and an infantry battalion task force, a naval force consisting of an amphibious task force, a carrier battle group and other surface action groups of the Seventh Fleet.

Numerous air force tactical fighter and strategic units from throughout the Pacific and the U.S. mainland, and tactical and strategic airlift provided by the Military Airlift Command will be also involved.

As for the objectives of the joint military exercise, the spokesman said that they are to exercise, train and test participating commanders, staffs and other military personnel in techniques and procedures for the "defense" of south Korea.

However, the concrete methods of exercise and the variety of forces to be involved clearly show that it is not a defensive but a offensive, aiming at invading the territory of the DPRK.

The Feb. 6 KCNA broadcast monitored here said that the scheme of the U.S. and the south Koreans to hold a large and very provocative "Team Spirit '82" is a challenge to the unanimous desire of the Korean people and the peace-loving people of the world.

Photo shows a Lance missile, capable of carrying neutron warhead, deployed north of Seoul during the "Team Spirit '78."

People's Daily Flays

The Chinese mass-circulation paper People's Daily on Feb. 5 commented the combined maneuver by saying that "it will heighten tension on the Korean Peninsula and obstruct Korea's peaceful reunification."

Details of "Case of Nat'l Federation of Democratic Workers"

The Chon Du Hwan junta faked up the "case of the National Federation of Democratic Workers" and arrested the members of the central committee of the federation (Chonminroyon), a militant organization of south Korean workers, and those concerned with the democratic labour movement, over 50 in all, and are up to a plot to harshly punish them, putting them to inhumane tortures and persecution for several months now. The editorial board of radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification" made public a detailed report on the basis of materials it had obtained through various channels.

According to the report, Li Tae Bok, Sin Chol Yong, Kim Chol Su, Ryang Sung Jo and other organizers of "the National Federation of Democratic Workers" had four preliminary meetings from early March to mid-April, 1980, for the formation of an illegal organization of the labour movement and had repeated discussions about the limited nature of the south Korean labour movement in the past period. The inaugural meeting of the "National Federation of Democratic Workers" was held in Kyesandong, North District, Inchon, early in May 1980.

According to the rules adopted at the meeting, its fighting goal is to defend the national interests from the domination of foreign monopoly capital and free the people from the home comprador capital and its "government."

After its formation, the federation pulled its full weight on the enlightenment activities among the masses of workers and the expansion of the lower organizations.

Its lower organizations cropped up in Seoul, Inchon, Taegu, Pohang, Ulsan, Pusan, and Kwangju, etc.

The "National Federation of Democratic Workers," a new organization of labour movement with workers at the centre, enjoyed warm support and response of the workers from its inception and grew rapidly with active protection and support of the masses.

The inauguration of the federation and the activities of its members threw the Chon Du Hwan group into a state of thorough discomfiture.

Upon receiving a report on the "case of the National Federation of Democratic Workers," the Chon junta burst into a rage and gave orders to punish those involved in it quietly, unnoticed by the public, but without mercy.

Thus, another wave of wholesale arrest swept south Korea, in June 1981.

The gangsters of the "joint investigation team" fell upon Li Tae Bok and others concerned and savagely trampled upon them, struck them fatally with rifle butts, before taking them away.

The Chon Du Hwan group subjected them to undescribable tortures to draft an indictment for penalizing under fascist laws those involved in the "case of the National Federation of Democratic Workers."

Especially, the tortures of Li Tae Bok baffled human imagination.

Every kind of torture began with thrashing him all over with a stick. When he fell unconscious, spitting blood, they bound him hand and foot and hung him head downwards. Then they subjected him again and again to the torture of "serving beer" which meant pouring water into his nostrils and mouth.

The thugs put a square stick under his knees and two scoundrels stepped on them to press them down with their full weight. In a moment, the joints of his knees were forced out and the muscles of his legs ruptured to be disfigured.

They put him to the narcotic torture, the torture of driving a gimlet into finger tips just under the nails, electric torture, and so forth.

Over 50-day long beastly tortures completely lacerated his body.

The brutal tortures by the thugs left him in a state of mental derangement. Now he cannot recognize even his colleagues.

The Chon junta practiced shocking tortures against more than 50 others involved in the case.

All of them were crippled and their faces bruised under tortures so severely that it was hard to recognize them.

The Chon Du Hwan group put even woman workers in their twenties to all tortures and assaults.

When a woman named Pak Tae Yon fell unconscious, after undergoing an electric torture, they threw her into a cell swarmed with snakes, saying that they would help her sober up.

Such brutalities of the Chon Du Hwan group are the worst crime far surpassing the barbarities of the notorious Gestapo of Hitler and Pak Jung Hi's Central Intelligence Agency.

However, with no brutal tortures can they put down the struggle of the south Korean workers for democratic civil rights and right to existence.

The news of the "case of the National Federation of Democratic Workers" has gone swirling throughout south Korea in a flash to inspire the workers and people to a new struggle and rouse a bitter fury at the Chon Du Hwan junta.

Premier's Visit

(Continued from page 1)

In Indonesia

The delegation arrived on Feb. 2 in Djakarta, was met at the airport by the Indonesian high-ranking officials including Adam Malik, Vice-President, Sudharmono, Minister of State, and Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

In his speech made at a banquet held on the same day in Djakarta in honour of the DPRK delegation, Premier Li highly estimated the efforts which the Indonesian Government, as a sponsor of the non-aligned movement, is making to defend the principle and purity of this movement and convert the southeast Asian region into a zone of freedom, peace and neutrality in accordance with the idea of ASEAN.

On Feb. 4 tete-a-tete talks between Premier Li and President Soeharto of Indonesia were held in what the KCNA termed "an amicable atmosphere overflowing with the feelings of friendship and trust."

At the talks the Premier conveyed a personal letter and cordial regards of President Kim Il Sung to President Soeharto.

On the same day, Premier Li met and had a talk with Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, who paid a courtesy call on him.

After winding up the official goodwill visit to the country, Premier Li, in his farewell message made on Feb. 8, expressed satisfaction with his visit to Indonesia.

In Thailand

On Feb. 8 the delegation was met at the airport by Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda, Deputy Prime Minister Serm Nanakhon, Foreign Minister Siddhi Savetsila and other personnel concerned.

Talks between Premier Li Jong Ok and Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda of the Kingdom of Thailand were held on the same day in a cordial atmosphere.

Ealier on the same day, the Premier conveyed a personal letter and cordial regards of President Kim Il Sung to the Thai Prime Minister when the former paid a courtesy call on the latter.

In his farewell message made on Feb. 11 Premier Li said that he was deeply impressed by the successes of the Thai people in the struggle for independent development of the country and the building of a new life under the leadership of the Royal Government of Thailand.

In Malaysia

Prime Minister Datuk Seri Mahathir Bin Mohamad of Malaysia on Feb. 11 told the visiting DPRK delegation that a grospect for cooperation between his country and the DPRK is bright and he is optimistic about it.

In his speech made at a banquet held in honour of Premier Li Jong Ok, the Malaysian Prime Minister also said: "One thing definite is to develop two-way trade between our two countries. We think that it will be mutually beneficial to strive to increase the trade volume."

The delegation arrived in Kuala Lumpur on Feb. 11 met with the Malaysian Prime Minister on Feb. 12 at the latter's office, and held talks with him in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Earlier on the same day, Premier Li conveyed a personal letter and cordial regards of President Kim Il Sung to the Malaysian leader when he paid a courtesy call on the latter.

Iranian Minister Of Education

(Continued from page 1)

It was the revolutionary Democratic People's Republic of Korea that was the first to support the Iranian Revolution after its victory in Iran and the first congratulations to Iran came from the great leader of the Korean people His Excellency President Kim Il Sung.

The Iranian people know well the great leader of the Korean people from long ago.

He has always helped the poor and oppressed.

The great leader always takes a very resolute stand against the U.S.-led imperialists.

Therefore, we are firmly convinced that the great leader will always lead your people to victory and glory.

The development and strengthening of the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries administers a hard-hitting blow at the U.S.-bossed imperialists of the world.

We are in effective cooperation with your country and will constantly expand it.

This cooperation was initiated by the great leader of the Korean people His Excellency President Kim Il Sung and the leader of the Iranian people His Excellency Imam Khomeini.

When they saw that their economic blockade did no longer have a tangible influence upon us, the U.S. imperialists started a military blockade against Iran.

The U.S. imperialists have framed plots against Iran in various fields, but in vain.

We hope that Korea will be reunified at an early date.

We fully support the new proposal for national reunification put forward by the great leader His Excellency Kim Il Sung.

S. Korean Army Defector

(Continued from page 1)

army on April 17 last year to be forced into the army life at the fifth platoon, search company, fourth battalion, second regiment, six division.

Explaining the motive of his coming over to the DPRK, Mr. Han said:

I did not want to ruin my youth under the Chon Du Hwan military fascist system and I became convinced that I would be able to bring my ideal and hopes into bloom only in the northern half of the Republic.

Pointing out that the Chon Du Hwan junta has recently brought forward a so-called "unification proposal" and, behind it, is scheming to stage such military exercises as "Team Spirit '82", Han Dong Gu said: It is a political fraud for them to talk about "national self-determination" and "democracy" while keeping the U.S. forces and arresting and murdering democrats and guiltless people like Kim Dae Jung.

Han Dong Gu made up his mind to come over to the north while serving at a frontline post.

He realised his wish by fighting courageously, finishing off vicious elements who barred his way in coming to the north.

THE PEOPLE'S KOREA Published every Saturday by the Chosen Sinbo Company For subscription or further details, please write to the Editorial Department, 5, Tsukudo-Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162 Japan Tel. 03-269-0131-8 Anybody is free to reproduce or quote any stories or articles in The People's Korea.